The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,083.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1871. [Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½

As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	5 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

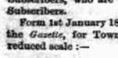
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th Oct. 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Tuticorin	1
,, Ratnagherry	25	,, Colombo	2
,, Vingorla	25	,, Galle	3
,, Carwar	26	,, Negapatam	6
,, Mangalore	27	,, Madras	8
,, Cannanore	28	,, Coconada	10
,, Tellicherry	28	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Calicut	29	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Beypore	29	,, Gopalpore	12
,, Cochin	30	,, False Point	13
,, Alleppy	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	14

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSSORAH	17
,, Kurrachee	4	,, Fao	17
,, Guadur	4	,, Bushire	18
,, Muscat	6	,, Linga	21
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Bunder Abbas	22
,, Linga	10	,, Muscat	24
,, Bushire	12	,, Guadur	26
,, Fao	14	,, Kurrachee	29
Arrive BUSSORAH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	Dec 2

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Overland Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

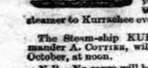
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about the 22nd instant.)



THE favourite Passenger Steam Ship ERL KING, 1,008 registered tons, 280 nominal Horse Power, 1,250 Engine, John Steele, Commander.

This Steamer, well known in the China trade, is specially noted for great speed and excellence of accommodation for Passengers. The late passage from London was accomplished in 28 days, including detention in the Canal. Rates are—

1st Class to Liverpool	£55
Do. Suez	32

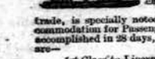
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)



THE new Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,950 registered tons, 300 Horse Power, 1,200 effective, C. W. Pearson, Commander.

This fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description. Including detention in the Canal, the outward passage last voyage was accomplished in 28 days.

Rates are

1st Class to Suez	£30	Exclusive of Wines, &c.,
Do. Liverpool	50	
2nd Do Do	30	

which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

There is a Stewardess on board, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged. Special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 8 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-12
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste.....	£60	£25- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 days to 4 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and each has an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to *London*, at an expense varying from £7 to £12.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER FARES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£18 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE (3,743 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 26th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 24th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAMER TO ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will sail for the above Ports on the 1st proximo.

For Passage apply to HAJEE IBRAM HAJEE DADA, Office at Nacoda Mohla, No. 91, or to the Undersigned.

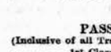
For Freight and particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

17th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden.....	£22	£15	..... £8
Suez	26	22	 8
Port Said.....	28	24	 9
Alexandria.....	30	25	 10
Messina	50	34	 14
Naples	50	34	 14
Leghorn	50	34	 14
Genoa	50	34	 14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship ROODEE, from London, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th October 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & CO., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY, Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction, at Chunambutty Lane, Girgaum, a lot of building materials, consisting of Rafters, Deal wood Ceilingboards, Planks, Chains, a quantity of old Iron, Galvanized Iron Sheets, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Action, at Babula Tank, a lot of Building Materials, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COCHINEAL, PAPERS, PAINT, AND SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Under instructions, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th, and THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., on each day, on account of whom it may concern, the following articles saved from the wrecked Steamer Broadalbane :—

Ex Rhodalbux.

Lloyds' Agents—68 Bundles Canvas Blankets, Woollen Cloths and Carpets.
8 Cases Sundries.
L R—2—4—Contents unknown.
No Marks—57 Kegs Paint.
8 Bags Cochineal, Papers, and Twine.
234 Cases Sundries.
19 Mat Bags, Papers, and Sundries.
5 Bundles Woollen and Canvas.
1 Hair Bed.
1 Iron Safe.
198 Cases and 23 Casks contents unknown.
2 Bags R-d Lead.

Ex Steamer Columbian.

Lloyds' Agents—17 Cases, 2 Bundles, 2 Casks } Contents unknown.

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay the Custom Duty and clear the goods from the above Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery Glassware, a first class Mahogany Semi-Grand Pianoforte, by Pleyel & Co., Carriages, Horses, &c., at Tardeo, near the Grand Road Station.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of M. B. Cohen, Esq., sending his Family to the Hills. The same comprises rich cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, best Plated ware, such as Rotwater and Vegetable Curry Dishes, C set and Pickle Frame , Ice Pitcher, Tea Sets, &c., &c. ; the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, such as a set of Blackwood Dining Table in 3 pieces and 2 ends for 16 persons, Sideboard, Circular and Pier Tables, Easy Fredict, Rocking and Drawing-room Chairs, full-backed Sofa Couches, Chiffonnier, English Brass-inlaid Cabinet and Card Table, plated 3-Light Hanging Argand Lamp, a first-class Marshall & Snelgrove Piano by Pleyel & Co., a handsome Pier Glass in richly-gilt Frame, double Camp Cot with Bed, Pillow, and Curtain, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Pictures, Dispense Articles, Books, Plants, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, newly done up.
A handsome powerful Australian Mare.
1 Set Plated Mounted single Harness.
1 Handsome English-built Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by Mr. Naughton and Smith.
1 Handsome Grey Pony, goes in Saddle and Harness.
1 Set of Pony Harness.
1 La'ge Fur Skin Side Saddle with Furniture and Bridle.
1 Hunting Saddle with Furniture and Bridle.

No Catalogues, and the Property will be on view from tomorrow.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.
25 Bunches of Imitation Pearls.
90 Gross Hair Combs.
900 Dozen Ivory balance handled Table and Dessert Knives

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 20th October 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

NINTH REPRESENTATION.

BENEFIT OF MISS HELLER.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 21st.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

EVERYTHING NEW ON THIS OCCASION.

NEW MARVELS.

NEW WONDERS.

NEW MUSIC.

MR. HELLER'S FOURTH PROGRAMME.

Part 1st—MARVELS.

1. THE RESULT OF BOILING A KETTLE.
2. THINGS TELESCOPIC.
3. THE MARVELLOUS ORANGE TREE.
4. HORTICULTURE MADE EASY.
5. BROKEN BIRDS.

Part 2nd—MUSIC.

Mr. HELLER will perform on his magnificent Grand Pianoforte—1st, Paraphrase on the famous Wedding March of Mendelssohn arranged by *Liszt*.

2nd, Ballad performed on the "Orgue Melodique,"—"Auld Robin Gray."

3rd, Descriptive,—"The Battle of the Alma," performed by Mr. Heller and the famous Goblin Drum Corps.

Part 3rd—PICTORIAL.

Miss HELLER will present, for the first time in Bombay, the remarkable illusions, entitled—

LIVING PICTURES.

The First Series will embrace the following Portraits :—

1. General Tom Thumb.
2. Miss. Stratton, Wife of the General.
3. Miss. Lucy Chambers, as "Maffeo Orsini."
4. Mr. Charles Lascelles, as "Prince Paul," in the Opera of *The Grand Duchess*.
5. Miss Georgia Hodson, as "Wanda," in *The Grand Duchess*.

"Miss Heller has become the speciality at the Hellenic *séances*. Everybody knew she could mystify them by means of the second sight bewilderment, but nobody knew how clever she was in giving imitations of certain public performers. The 'Portfolio of Living Pictures,' however, persuade her in another aspect altogether. As a piece of mechanical and legerdemanic skill, the 'Portfolio' is admirable, but the imitations are startlingly good, whether it be the ridiculous piping voice of Mrs. General Tom Thumb, the cracked baritone of Mr. Lascelles, the very much damaged coinsults of Miss Georgia Hodson, the soft and slightly guttural but always pleasing soprano of Madame Simonsen, or the languid drawl of the 'Swell of the Period.' Miss Heller evidently rather likes to retain her cleverest thing to the last, in order, as one may suppose, to intensify the fine modulations of her departure. To-night it is understood to be the last of these unquestionably clever performances."—*Australasian*, May 20th, 1871.

Next Week will positively be THE LAST OF MR. & MISS HELLER IN BOMBAY.

Nights of Performance.—MONDAY, 23rd ; WEDNESDAY, 25th ; THURSDAY, 26th ; SATURDAY, 28th.

ON MONDAY NEXT, HELLER'S GREAT COMBINATION PROGRAMME.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, for the CONVEYANCE OF CONVICTS to the Andaman's of FORTY-SEVEN MALE CONVICTS, with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard, and one subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such Cooking Utensils, Drinking Pots, Plates, and other articles as may be necessary for their use and safe custody during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board, for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessels, the Provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions during the voyage the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the articles passed by the Survey Committee which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final moiety of the Passage Money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the Covers of Tenders.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering will have to convey, free of charge, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of Clothing, Drinking and Cooking Pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charterparties, as well as to Counterparts of Vessels taken up, to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1871.

OZOKERIT, PATENT CANDLES,

In packets of 1 lb., and boxes of 25 lbs., each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES,

Brushes	Essences, Hair Oils.
Combs	Eau de Cologne, Pomades.
Cosmetics	Lavender Waters, Soaps
Dentifrices	Hair Lotions. Sponges

TOILET SUITES AND SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.

Details furnished, free, on application by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE BRUSHES.

CLOTH AND HAT, with and without handles, from, cash, Rs. 1-4 to, credit, Rs. 6.	NAIL, with Bone or Satin-wood backs, from, cash, as. 14 to, credit, Rs. 3-8
FLESH, of various stiffnesses, from, cash, Rs. 1-4 to, credit, Rs. 5.	SHAVING, of Hog or Badger Hair, from, cash, Rs. 1 to, credit, Rs. 10.
HAIR, with Ivory, Rosewood, or Satin-wood backs, from, cash, Rs. 1-12 to, credit, Rs. 30.	TOOTH, with wired and indestructably cemented backs, from, cash, cash, as. 10 to, credit, Rs. 8 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SELTZOGENES, OR DOMESTIC ÆRATED WATER APPARATUS,

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF

SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.,

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint ; preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

No. 1, four bottle size, CASH PRICE	Rs. 12
,, 2, six ,, ,, ...	15
,, 3, ten ,, ,, ...	24

CHARGES FOR THE GAZOGENES.

Box of 1 dozen, CASH PRICE, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & CO.'S SYRUP OF LEMON & GINGER,

For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade.

Pint Bottles, each, CASH PRICE .....Rs. 0 14
Quart ,, ,, ... 1 8

ICE TONGS AND CLAWS,

In best Electro-plate, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10-8.

ICE TRAYS AND PAILS,

Of plain Glass, or mounted in Electro-plate, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE!!!

THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,

MISS FANNY RAYNOR AND MR. W. BENNEE,

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT, 22, RAMPART ROW,

ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please look for a LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's

BOMBAY GAZETTE and TIMES of INDIA.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, on account of the DUSSARA HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 18th October 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under the Provisions of Registration Act No. VIII. of 1871, after the 1st of January 1872, any DOCUMENTS other than WILLS, which have been LEFT UNCLAIMED in any Registration Office of this District for a period exceeding two years, WILL BE DESTROYED.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, Registry Office, 13th October 1871.

PORT TRUST LAND SALES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that certain PLOTS of LAND, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, near the Mandvi bridge, will shortly be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, under the orders of Government.

A Plan of the Land in question is being prepared, and this, with the Conditions of Sale, will shortly be ready at the Office of the Undersigned, who is also authorized to receive offers of purchase by Private Contract.

JOHN RYAN, Traffic Manager, Govt. Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, 4th October 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, on account of the DUSSARA HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET (Materials, Wood, and Iron), for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTE.

The above date for submitting Plans and Specifications to the Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, is hereby ALTERED to NOT LATER than the 1st of JANUARY 1872.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1—Letter from the Clerk of the Peace, intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the months of July and August 1871, and that they are on the table.

2—Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 2315 of 1871, General Department, dated 23rd August last, intimating that His Excellency the Governor in Council has deemed it advisable to appoint a Committee to enquire into the present condition of the Finances of the Bombay Municipality.

3—Letter from the Accountant General, No. G/9266, dated 1st September 1871, inquiring when the subject of his letter No. G/1482, dated 14th July last, would be disposed of.

4—Resignations of H. Maxwell, Esq., and Narrayan Vasudevji, Esq., as Members of the Finance Committee.

5—The Annual Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1870.

6—Report of Auditors on the Accounts of 1869 and 1870.

7—Letter from Mr. Russell Aitken to the Clerk to the Justices, dated September 1871, on the subject of Captain Tulloch's Report on the Vehar Dams.

8—Letters from Lingoo Rajanna, complaining that his house was pulled down by Municipal Officers without previous notice being given to that effect, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.

9—The Municipal Commissioner to apply for sanction to the sale by public auction of a piece of vacant ground in Meadow Street.

Papers will be circulated before the Meeting.

I hereby also give NOTICE, that immediately after the business of the Quarterly Meeting is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD, when the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872 will be considered.

LESLIE CRAWFORD, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 18th October 1871.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, referred to in the above Notice, H. MAXWELL, Esq., J.P., will move—"That the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872 shall be defer red until Government has take action on the Report of Mr. Hope's Committee."

LESLIE CRAWFORD, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 19th October 1871.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business WILL BE OPENED IN BOMBAY, ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,

on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO.'S PETIT MEDOC,

Daily expected to arrive ex ROODEE.

Price, Rs. 10-8 per dozen.

A liberal discount allowed to Traders.

Ord rs are now being registered.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

A shipment of this fine Brand just to hand, in capital order.

Quarts—Rs. 36 ; Pints—Rs. 19 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

Rs. 9 per Dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all Table Beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE :—		
Veuve Clicquot	...Rs. 32 per doz.	
STILL HOCKS :—		
Laubenheimer	... ,, 15	,,
Liebfraumilch ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull. Little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	65
16,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Issue	182½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	260 nl.
60,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
17,500	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	92
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21818·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
.....	£20	109·13	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	1995·4	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	5,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,345
8,000	150	all		Prare Land & Pier Co. Ld.	140
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	935
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	385

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	10,000	7,850	220pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,178
200	10,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Karachee	240
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	290
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,100
200	2, 0,	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,515
200	500	all	85do.	Do New	575
100	1,500	all		Carwar Company	500
500	1,8 0	all	50	Co aba Pre s Co	6,100
250	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co	3 100
150	8 500	all	100	Fort Press Co	2,200
200	2,0 0	1,200	50 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,095
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,725
250	5,000	1,465	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	1,1-0
250	5,000	2,500	1 0 pc	Kar achee Pres Co	1,675
2,000	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co	580
125	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
100	2,0 0	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Pres , Madras	1,025

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575 nl.
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,240
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
100	5,5 0	all		Bombay	2,0 0 nl.
200	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	1,000
1,200	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	295
750	2,000	all		Churumsey Spinning	1,275
750	2,500	all	75 p.c	Great Eastern	2,350
2,5o.	1,000	all	140 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,130
900	1,0 0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,010 nl.
400	2,500	all	120	Oriental	2 730
600	2,500	2,400	210p.c	Royal	2,125

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825 x. d.
50,000	50	all	4½ pc	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,600	50	all	2 pc.	Mechanics B'ds Co	36
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Treacher & Co	380
5,000	250	all	6 pc.	Virgaa Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	'85	19½	Do. China	
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....				East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—19TH OCTOBER, 9 PM.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 18th October, 5-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 47 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th October, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th October, 5-10 P.M.—Greenwich time. Time in transit 2 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th October, 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 1 minute.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 18th October. 10-38 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 36 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th October, (no time).

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 18th to 9 P.M. of the 19th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 19	0 8
,, Galle	9 25	0 14
,, Kurrachee	0 5	0 1
,, Madras	0 35	0 6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 18th Oct., 6-35 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 18th Oct., 5-10 P.M. From America, via Russia, 19th October, 9-15 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fora; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 6d.
	Rosendale & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Gverland	Skeowers	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 2510 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		5 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, Sept. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Martabah (s)	Atkinson	Singapore.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Malabar Coast.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.

The steamer India, to Genoa, &c., began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
16	Scotia (s)	Lewis	Camorta, Oct. 9.
	Busheer (s)	Gavin	Moulmein, Oct. 7.
	Hannibal	Dunn	Aden, Sept. 14.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 17th Oct, 9-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light airs, thermometer 77, barometer 29·98, fall of rain 60 cents.

TUTICORIN, 18th Oct, 11-30 AM—Weather cloudy, wind north-east, thermometer 83, barometer 29·77.

CANNANORE, 18th Oct, 10 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30 000, fall of rain 71 cents.

VIZIGAPATAM, 19th Oct, 11-30 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 83, fall of rain 45 cents.

MANGALORE, 19th Oct. 1 PM—Weather rainy, thermometer 84, fall of rain 75 cents.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 149 packages glassware, H. Alloralla & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Nondes, 10 casks sulphate of copper, Landing and Shipping Agency.

Zel King (s), 4 cases leather strapping, S S Narrelwala.

Victoria Cross, 162 cases bar soap, G Sumaffy.

Albert Victor, 375 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 8 casks red jug, H B Touche & Co.

City of Manchester, 10 casks earthenware, K Esmaljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pericles, 96 bales cotton, P P Luckmidas; 28 bales cotton, C Kassumjee.

Eastern Belle, 600 bags linseed, W. Nicol & Co.

Khedive (s) 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon & Co; 38 bales cotton, N Golabchund; 140 bales hides, A M Habibhoy.

Zel King (s), 22 boxes blood stone, A Dorabjee; 56 bales cotton, S Mithas; 65 bales cotton, D Mowanjee; 19 bales cotton, J Ludha & Co; 10 bales hides, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Alonzo (s), 55 bales cotton, A T Ebramjee; 98 bales cotton, S Narronjee; 27 bales cotton, G Soonderjee; 30 bales cotton, C Ludha; 130 bales cotton, D Sassoon & Co; 40 bales cotton, M Jamsetjee.

Columbian (s), 20 bales cotton, N Jaitha; 350 bales cotton D Odhowjee.

Gunga (s), 5,500 bundles coir yarn, P Chapsey; 70 bales cotton, N Soonderjee.

India, (s), 176 cwts horns, L Rajebally.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 3 bales carpets and 10 cases shawls, R L Southern & Co; 201 pieces and 5 packages E teeth, N Damodar; 10 cases cardamums, H B Touche & Co; 25 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, L Hemraj; 6 chests shawls and Cambay stones, S Pundlail; 5 cases shawls, S G Hosoun; 10 cases shellac, Lawrence & Co.

Alonzo (s), 27 casks oil, N & B Wadia & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive (s), 3 bundles shawls, A Esscophan.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan (s), 100 packages red raisin, E F Mahomed; 50 packages red raisin and 338 pieces sandal-wood, G Ebram; 2,675 pieces sandal-wood, H Alladin; 28 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 14 chests M opium, G Cassjeeram; 263 chests M opium, G Seonghanee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan (s), 5 chests M opium, G Seonghanee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 19.

Prohyn, Major-General, Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Simla.

Adams, Captain, H. M.'s 24th Regiment, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Firebrace, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Ahmedpuggur.

Robb, Assistant-Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, from England.

Evers, Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 19.

Spurway, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.

Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Halliday, Captain, 1-11th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.

Lawder, Ensign, 26th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.

Evers, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to Goruckpore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 19.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—

Capt A G Huyshe, 49th Foot, to officiate as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, vice Capt Fraser, on medical certificate to Europe, or until further orders.

Col E C Beale, Bom Infy, is appointed a Brig Genl to complete the Establishment.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England:—

Asst Surg S Duckering, Bom Med Estab.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Capt H Tulloch, Royal (Mad) Engrs.

Lt Col A U H Finch, of the Royal (Bom) Engrs, is raised to increased pay from the 2nd Sept 1871, in succession to Col. Dickenson, retired.

The services of Lt C W E Murphy, R A, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt, for employment in the Ord Dept.

Lt C W E Murphy, R A, will report himself for orders to the Insp r Genl of Ord and Mag previous to proceeding to join the Grand Arsenal, Bombay.

Capt C A McG Skinner R E, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in January next, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

The following officer, having applied for admission to the St ff corps, under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G O G I No 511, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H M s Secretary of State for India:—

Ens Henry Alexander Vincent, 96th Foot, Offg 1st Squad Sudan 1st Reg Central India Horse, 9th Feb 1870.

Ens Henry Alexander Vincent to have the rank of Lt from the 9th Feb 1870, in accordance with para 81 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H M's approval.

The following reversions in the Commissariat Dept are made from 29 h Sept 1871, consequent on the return of Condr Bartleman from furlough:—

Actg Condr Henry Albert Bennett to revert to Sub-Condr, and Actg Sub-Condr Henry Hardy to Sergeant.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Dept are made:—

Sub-Condr and Actg Condr John Graham to be Condr, and Actg Sergt Henry Dunsford (Supernumerary) and Maurice Hanley (Actg Sub-Condr,) to be Sub-Condrs, from the 2nd Oct. 1871, vice Crichton, deceased.

Sub-Condr James Trick it to be Actg Condr, and Mag Sergt Julian Wood to be Actg Sub-Condr, from the 2nd Oct 1871, in succession to Graham, promoted.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr Bhau Daji, Supt of the Common Jail of Bombay, is allowed leave of absence from the 13th inst to the 7th proximo.

Under the provisions of sec 4 of Act V of 1871, Mr C Lake, Marshal of the Common Jail of Bombay, is appointed to act as Supt of the Common Jail of Bombay during the absence on leave of Dr Bhau Daji, or until further orders

Mr R Giles, Depy Collr, Shikarpoor and Sukkur, acted also as District Supt of Police, Shikarpoor, and performed the duties of that office in addition to his own, from 16th July to 15th Sept 1871, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr C McLeod on privilege leave.

Capt C D F Payne has been appointed to act as District Supt of Police in the Punch Mahals district from 10th July 1871.

Mr. Lalchund Kevulram, Kotwal of Khetty Bunder, and a Sub Mag of the second class in the Kurrachee district, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the first class in that district.

Azum Venkotrao Krishna, Mamlatdar of Purnagur, and a Sub Mag of the second class in the Belgaum district, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the first class in that district.

Azum Yeshwant Pandurung, Awul Karkoon of Petha Akbona, talooka Bagland, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the first class in the Nassick district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E W Ravenscroft to be Collr of Salt Revenue.

Mr C B Pitchard to act as Collr of Salt Revenue.

Mr W F Sinclair to be Supy Asst to the Collr of Khandeish.

Mr F Turner is appointed to officiate as Cotton Inspector in Gujarat, during the absence of Major Moore, or until further orders.

Mr A W P Mark to be Supy Asst Supt in the Southern Maratha Country, Revenue Survey.

Mr J A G Duff to act as Collr and Mag of Khandeish during the absence of Mr Ashburner, or until further orders.

Mr C R Ovans to act as Collr and Mag of Colaba, vice Mr Duff.

Mr J Colebrook, Asst Supt of Stamps, is allowed a further extension, for one month, of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Government Notification, dated 13th ult.

Bulwantrow Bapoojee Borkar, who has been dismissed by the Collr of Poona from his post of Revenue and Police Patel of Kudoor, talooka Kheir, is declared ineligible for future employment in the Government service.

Mr. J R Middleton acted as First Asst Collr of Dharwar from 20th Feb to 7th March, 1871, and from 9th to 12th May 1871.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg J H Sylvester is appointed to act as First Physician to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital during Dr Hunter's absence on leave.

Asst Surg H Cook, MD, Civil Surg, Kaira, to be Civil Surg at Broach, vice Dr Glen, deceased.

Surg T B W P Johnston to be Civil Surg, Kaira, vice Dr Cook.

Surg J Pinkerton, MD, and Asst Surg P S Turnbull, MD, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Supt General of Vaccination on the 22nd Aug 1871, before office hours.

Ass Surg J T Welsh, M D, acted temporarily as Civil Surg, Aden, from the 11-h to 20th Aug 1871, both days inclusive.

Surg W Dymock is appointed a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Capt L Fraser.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Woodward, C S, has been allowed by H M's Principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for one month on sick certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties:—

Covenanted.

Mr W H Propert, by expiration of his leave.

Mr A F Bellasis, on 14th October 1871, from Southampton.

Uncovenanted.

Mr W Foxton, by expiration of his leave.

Mr J J D'Gama to act as Money Order Agent at Aden, during the absence on sick leave of Mr Sorabjee Pestonjee.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Gregory, Executive Engineer Buggaree Division, received charge of the Office of Supt of Works, Western India, from Capt J LeMesurier, R E, on the afternoon of the 11th April 1871.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Mahadeo Moreshwur Kunte, BA, Head Master, Rajaram High School, Kolhapoor, received charge of the Poona High School on the 2nd instant, before office hours.

Mr Bulwunt Bhikajee Wakharkar, BA, First Assist Belgaum Sirdars' High School, received charge of the Rajaram High School, Kolhapoor, on the 30th ult, before office hours.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt O B St John, RE, Offg Director Persian Telegraph, and of Qr Mr Sergt Bower, RE, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment under the Foreign Department.

Capt Pierson, RE, is appointed to officiate as Director of the Persian Telegraph until further orders.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 18th October 1871.

At the recommendation of the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospls, B. T., about 45 weakly men of the 83rd Foot will proceed to Ecomundurry, for change of air, under arrangements to be made by the Asst Qr Mr Genl of the Division.

Indents for the carriage required to be sent to the Commissariat Dept, without delay.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, the Officer Commdg 83rd Foot is directed to detach, at an early date, two Sergeants, to Deolalee Depot, for duty, under the orders of the Commdg, during the trooping season.

At the recommendation of the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospls, B. T., the following medical arrangements are ordered:—

Staff Asst Surg Hare, from 83rd Regt, to do duty with the General Depot.

Staff Asst Surg Sharpe, from 56th Regt, for duty with the 83rd Foot.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 18th October, 1871.

The C-in-C is pleased to order the following transfer:—

Lt J N Walker, S C, from 2nd Wg Sub 9th N I to 2nd Wg Sub 10th N I.—Lt Walker will travel on duty at the public expense.

It is intimated that Capt W J Hill, No 5 Bat 6th Brig R A, has been transferred to the Depot Brig, and Capt and Bt Maj W French, Depot Brig, has been transferred to No. 5 Bat 6th Brig R A.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to attend a course of instruction in Army Signalling:—

Capt W J Holt, 1st Bn 2nd Foot.

Armourer Private H E Hill, Corps of Armourers, attached to the 56th Foot, will join the General Depôt, Poona, forthwith, in view to being sent to England by an early opportunity.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

11th Foot, 1st Bn—Capt D Halliday, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board—Fit for duty with troops.

Ass Surg J T Welsh, M D, acted temporarily as Civil Surg, Aden, from the 11-h to 20th Aug 1871, both days inclusive.

Surg W Dymock is appointed a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Capt L Fraser.

Surg J H Sylvester is appointed to act as First Physician to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital during Dr Hunter's absence on leave.

Asst Surg H Cook, MD, Civil Surg, Kaira, to be Civil Surg at Broach, vice Dr Glen, deceased.

Surg T B W P Johnston to be Civil Surg, Kaira, vice Dr Cook.

Surg J Pinkerton, MD, and Asst Surg P S Turnbull, MD, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Supt General of Vaccination on the 22nd Aug 1871, before office hours.

Ass Surg J T Welsh, M D, acted temporarily as Civil Surg, Aden, from the 11-h to 20th Aug 1871, both days inclusive.

Surg W Dymock is appointed a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Capt L Fraser.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Woodward, C S, has been allowed by H M's Principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for one month on sick certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties:—

Covenanted.

Mr W H Propert, by expiration of his leave.

Mr A F Bellasis, on 14th October 1871, from Southampton.

Uncovenanted.

Mr W Foxton, by expiration of his leave.

Mr J J D'Gama to act as Money Order Agent at Aden, during the absence on sick leave of Mr Sorabjee Pestonjee.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Gregory, Executive Engineer Buggaree Division, received charge of the Office of Supt of Works, Western India, from Capt J LeMesurier, R E, on the afternoon of the 11th April 1871.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Mahadeo Moreshwur Kunte, BA, Head Master, Rajaram High School, Kolhapoor, received charge of the Poona High School on the 2nd instant, before office hours.

Mr Bulwunt Bhikajee Wakharkar, BA, First Assist Belgaum Sirdars' High School, received charge of the Rajaram High School, Kolhapoor, on the 30th ult, before office hours.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt O B St John, RE, Offg Director Persian Telegraph, and of Qr Mr Sergt Bower, RE, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment under the Foreign Department.

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Capt W J Holt, 1st Bn 2nd Foot.

Armourer Private H E Hill, Corps of Armourers, attached to the 56th Foot, will join the General Depôt, Poona, forthwith, in view to being sent to England by an early opportunity.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

11th Foot, 1st Bn—Capt D Halliday, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board—Fit for duty with troops.

76th Foot—Capt T T Hodges, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board

83rd Foot—Lt-Col T S Brown, in extension, to remain in England, from 2nd to 21st October 1871, on private affairs, previous to embarkation.

Lt T P Powell, to England, from date of embarkation, for 6 months, on urgent private affairs.

96th Foot—Ens T M L Lowder, to England, per troop steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board—Fit for duty with troops.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry—Col E M MacGregor, Comdt, for 35 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Invalid Establishment—Capt I Oliver, from 1st to 2nd November 1871, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Tasmania.

The Offg Imptg Vet Surg is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Guzerat Mountain Train—Capt T N Holberton, to command, on taking charge from Capt Sheppee.

Mount Aboo Sanitarium—Maj W C Hill, 56th Foot, to be Commdt, vice Maj Cudmore, whose tenure of appointment will expire on the 15th Nov.

8th Regt N I—Surg A Ader, to the medical charge.

12th Regt N I—Maj W Bannerman, S O, Offg 2nd in Commd and Wg Officer, 3rd N I, to be Wg Officer, vice Maj Hutcheon, who vacates on exceeding two years' succession.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Uo-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BEATSON—October 13th, at Futtah, Agra District, the wife of Mr. W. W. Beatson, of a son.

CURRIE—October 10th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Major A. Currie, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, of a daughter.

HANNYNGTON—October 14th, at Tellicherry, the wife of E. E. Hannyngton, Esq., of a son.

McDONALD—October 13th, at 2, Mott's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of J. M. McDonald, Esq., of a daughter.

OGBOURNE—October 15th, at No. 2, Rungerford Street, Calcutta, the wife of C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., of a daughter.

SWETENHAM—October 13th, at Mussooree, the wife of Captain E. Swetenham, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

SENIOR—October 14th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain H. W. J. Senior, Meerut Central Prison, of a daughter.

WOOLLAM—October 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of W. D. Woollam, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McDERMOTT—BROWN—October 11th, at Simla Convent Chapel, Mr. Michael T. McDermott, Post Master of Jullunder, to Miss Martha Brown, a pupil of the Convent.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—October 8th, at Chittagong, Frances Rose, the infant daughter of Surgeon W. E. Allen, F.R.C.S., H. M.'s Bengal Army.

ERSKINE—October 14th, on board H. M. steamer Undaunted, off Garden Reach, Calcutta, Robert Stark Erskine, Esq., of disease of the heart, (formerly of the firm of John Teil and Co.,) aged 29 years.

LIONEL—October 16th, at Madras, Mary Eliza, wife of Mr. John Lionel, and daughter of the late Apothecary John Dean, of the Madras Medical Department, aged 29 years 2 months and 11 days.

MARJORIBANKS—October 14th, at Chittoor, Geoffrey Arnold, son of Mr. J. A. Marjoribanks, aged 11 months and 18 days.

NICHOLLS—October 16th, at St. Thomas' Mount, George Nicholls, Apothecary, Madras Medical Department, aged 43 years 11 months and 16 days.

SAYCE—October 11th, at Nellore, at the residence of Mr. C. Jackman, Lewis Albert Sayce, of the D P W., aged 34 years 6 months and 11 days, fourth son of the late William Sayce, Esq., of the Knoll, near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire

THOMSON—October 13th, at Calcutta, suddenly, Mary Florence, only daughter of John George and Mary Thomson, aged 2 years 9 months and 20 days.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1871.

IT is be granted that in neither the Hindoo nor the Mussulman period was the Indian land revenue regarded as anything different in nature from ordinary taxes, and that consequently there are no historical precedents for treating it as if it had been created at the beginning of the world to be the peculiar property of the State, what other ground can be assigned for the adoption by the Government of India of the policy of raising the assessment on the land in order to save trade and manufactures from taxation? The advocates of heavy and frequent assessments have really nothing left to rely upon but Ricardo's doctrine of rent, which has been developed by Mr. J. S. Mill into a theory that there is some mysterious quality about land causing it to yield wealth which is the produce of no man's capital or labour, and that this "unearned increment," which grows larger year by year with the rise in the price of food, may justly be appropriated as a special fund to meet all the expenses of the State. With the sublime faith of a doctrinaire in the possibility of carrying out his own idea without going one step further, Mr. Mill has begun in England an agitation for the reform of land tenures, which it is hopeless for him to expect to succeed in without the aid of allies who are bent on getting for themselves a large share of the fruits, not only of landed property, but of all private property whatsoever. Supposing the State were once to assert a claim to any increase in the rent of the land, Mr. Mill has persuaded himself that by means of a course of lectures on political economy he could induce his associates to be content with this achievement. But Mr. Odger and his friends would laugh at him and his lectures, and go on with their crusade against all classes of capitalists. They would argue, with what seems to us irresistible logic, that it is ridiculous to talk as if landowners were the great monopolists of what should be the patrimony of the people. Hedged round as it has been with all the safeguards that custom and legislation could devise, the institution of great landed families in England has only survived to our own day in all its ancient dignity and splendour, because it has been steadily enriched in each generation with the accumulated wealth of commerce. It is in trade, not in land, that great fortunes are made, and there are very few of the proudest houses of England's aristocracy that have not had their coronets regilded and their estates cleared of mortgages with the gold of some wealthy citizen. It is true that there are a few very rich landed proprietors in England; but can any one who sees what immense fortunes are realized every day by English merchants, contractors, and tradesmen, seriously contend that the profits of agriculture are exceptionally great for the capital and labour invested in it? What English Duke is likely to die leaving such a fortune as the late Mr. Brassey? The condition of society will not allow the growers of produce to make larger incomes than the distributors of produce; and, if it be true as Ricardo shows that the rent of fertile land in a prosperous country must be in excess of the legitimate profits on the capital and labour employed, it is also evident that, when business is brisk, merchants and manufacturers as well as landlords make profits wholly disproportioned to what they would be fairly entitled to gain on their capital and labour. The working men of England, who know their own employers best, and who have formed a special organization to secure for themselves by means of strikes a share of the excessive profits of their masters, are too clear-sighted to have faith in the novel and extraordinary maxim, that the agricultural class alone, on account of its overflowing wealth, ought to provide for the payment of all the expenses of the State. It should be observed, that the land reforms advocated by Mr. Bright are of a radically different character from those of Mr. Mill. Mr. Bright wants, what is right enough, that there should be small as well as large estates in England, and he therefore desires to abolish the old and foolish distinction between real and personal property, to sweep away the law of entail and the custom of primogeniture, and to make a piece of ground as readily exchangeable as a bale of goods. Reformers of this school may be anxious that the class of agricultural labourers should be better remunerated for their toil by obtaining a share of the landlord's profits; but the idea of confiscating the rent of the land for the benefit, not of the cultivators, but of all other classes of the community embodied under the name of the State, is the peculiar property in this generation of Mr. J. S. Mill, who received it, by filial inheritance, from the historian of India.

Even were the doctrine scientifically true, nothing could be more impolitic than to attempt to give it practical effect in such a country as India. The contentment of the agricultural class is by far the best guarantee that the English could have for the security of the foreign government they have established in India; and the aim of all Anglo-Indian statesmen, from Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis to

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

MATHERAN.—The fall of rain at Matheran up to the 30th September amounted to 156 inches and 53 cents.

TANNA COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Tanna collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th September, we see that the rain-fall was scanty throughout the collectorate, and that the crops have generally suffered in consequence. The state of public health was on the whole good. Fever prevailed slightly in talookas Shapoor and Warra, and pettas Mokhada and Khalapoor. Cholera still continued to a slight extent at Gullian. Cattle disease prevailed in talookas Kurjut, Bhewndy, and petta Khalapoor.

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

BROACH.

SINCE the publication of the last report, the following information, up to 17th instant, has been supplied by Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Broach:—

"In the immediate neighbourhood of Broach, the crops remain very much the same as they were at the date of last report. Rapid growth is not expected at this time of the year; the only moisture plants have to depend upon being dew, and this, it would appear, we are not getting altogether in such quantity as could be wished for, presumably on account of the clouds which generally gather up more or less during the night.

"The sowing of the sorgho seeds forwarded by you, and other important field matters during the week, have prevented my personally inspecting the crops beyond Broach. Information received from ryots and others is to the effect that, although cereals are much dried up, the cotton is still all right.

"Reports from the Surat districts, up to 16th instant, are to the effect that the crops are in great want of moisture, and that the dry sultry weather now prevailing causes the grain crops to present a burnt-up appearance, especially jowaree. Cotton is ripening too quickly. Several of the bolls are more or less attacked by the boll-worm. The general impression is that a 14-anna crop will be realised.

"Rain fell copiously on the 9th instant in several villages of the Jumboosur and Ahmode talooks of the Broach collectorate. Cotton, jowaree, and wheat, are in good condition. Bajree is being reaped; also rice and kodra.

"In Ahmedabad, the cotton plants are thriving. Ev ry sown jowaree is fair. Mutt, oorud, mug, &c., are fine. Bajree has been reaped. Weather is very warm and sultry."

KHANDEISH.

Mr. C. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector for Khandeish, &c., reports up to the 16th instant as follows:—

"In Khandeish rain fell in 6 out of 19 talookas during the week ending the 9th instant, viz., in Amalnair 75 cents, Jamnair 36 cents, Wurrungaum 1 cent, Pimpulnair 13 cents, Baglan 65 cents, Malligaum 25 cents. Since then there has been no change in the weather, which continues very bright, hot, and dry. The nights are cooler, but as a rule dewless. The belief that the rain has now passed off for good is causing much anxiety, especially on account of the later sown khureef, and for the prospects of a rubbee crop which for the most part is yet unsown. However, as regards the latter, the sowing season will last for about another fortnight, so there is yet hope. The early sown cotton is maturing prematurely owing to the dryness of the season, and though rain would benefit it now, the effect of this a few weeks later would most likely be injurious, and perhaps cause the loss of most of the first instalment of the crop as was the case last year.

The Sub-Inspector Eastern Khandeish, reports, under date 14th instant, that cotton plants in places are beginning to lose their flowers and pods. He also mentions that cultivators are here and there sowing the rubbee crop in dry land.

"The decrease in the cotton area in Amalnair is 16,719 acres, making a total decrease of about 2,15,890 acres in respect of 18 out of 19 talookas. In the remaining talooka, Baglan, only a few hundred acres are used for cotton.

"The rate at Julgaum for last year's cotton is about Rs. 57 per pulla (266 lbs.), and advances are being made on the growing crop at from Rs. 45 to Rs. 48 per pulla.

"The price of bajree in Eastern Khandeish is 84 pucka seers per rupee, of jowaree 10 seers, and wheat 8 seers. In Malligaum, bajree is rather cheaper, as supplies come down from the north-western talookas."

SHOLAPORE.

The export of full-pressed bales from Sholapore amounted, during the fortnight ending 13th instant, to 362 bales. The Sub-Inspector states that last year's cotton is daily coming in from the Kulladghee districts, which supply most of the cotton for Sholapore, and that native reports as to the prospects of the growing crop in those districts are favourable.

Should circumstances admit of it, cotton will be again sown about this time in the Sholapore collectorate, to be harvested in the hot season.

POONA.

In the week ending 8th October, 1·63 inches rain fell in Poorundhur; 78 cents in Kheir; 80 cents in Seroor; none in Indapore; and all crops were in good condition.

SATTARA.

It is stated that in Walwa the area under cotton (1,600 acres last year) has fallen off by about one-third.

NUGGUR.

In Newassa the total rain-fall from the Meroog to 8th October was only 4·35 inches, and the land sown with cotton is stated to be under 100 acres, very much less than last year.

The following report, up to 16th October, has been received from Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Khandeish:—

"The weather continues very hot and bright. No rain has fallen here the past week. I regret not to be able to give a more favourable account of the growing crops in this district. In the Errondole talooka, prospects are becoming more unfavourable every day.

"Whole fields of jowar that looked very promising a short time ago are now becoming dried up, and in many instances will produce but a small out-turn of grain. Bajree is now being rapidly reaped.

"The long-continued drought is likewise telling severely on the cotton crop, more especially on light land. In some places the plants are drying up. A few of the first set bolls have opened prematurely, but there is very little cotton in them. I regret to say the cotton experimental fields at Dhanera have suffered severely; many of the most promising plants are flowering. From the scorching bright weather experienced here lately, and insufficient moisture at the roots, the plants have now begun to give way rapidly. Should such trying weather as this continue much longer without rain, I fear it will prove disastrous to the cotton crops, more particularly to those growing on light land, &c.

"The Errondole experimental fields, with the exception of two, have not suffered much as yet, but even on very good land the plants are now giving way, and have begun to dry up. The cotton fields of the native cultivators are likewise suffering for want of rain, and prospects are becoming more unfavorable.

"Owing to the irregular way in which the rain fell in this district during the monsoon, some places are better off than others.

"Rain is anxiously looked for still to revive the drooping crops, and to afford an opportunity for sowing rubee, but at present there does not seem much chance of this coming. Slight dews continue to fall at night, but the heat during the day is much greater than usual at this time of year.

"Advances are being made in the bazaar on the coming crops at Rs. 4 per maund of seed cotton.

"The price of grain in the bazaar, as follows":—

Bajree	9 seers per Rupee.
Jowar	9 " "
Wheat	8½ " "

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Mr. W. Walton, Cotton Inspector for the S. M. Country, writes up to the 15th instant as follows:—

"I am happy to state that crop prospects are still very favourable in this division, but at the same time too sanguine hopes should not be held regarding the results to be gained by the late very acceptable rain. Much of it has been what may be termed "surface rain"—heavy thunder showers, which pour over the land without penetrating to any great depth. This kind of rain too often has the effect of washing away the soil from the roots of the plants, and thus exposing them to the sun. Even at the best it never does the good that is caused by the earlier steady monsoon. The latter penetrates several feet below the surface and leaves all that is required for the proper feeding of the top roots of plants; the former rarely penetrates more than a foot, and thus leaves the ground hard, and without sustenance for the top roots when they have got through the upper strata of soil that has been moistened. On the other hand, this late rain-fall, with regard to tanks, can be looked upon with unmixed satisfaction. I consider that all fears of a water famine are now happily over. Late rains too got the land into good order for wheat and other rubbee crops, the sowing of which will shortly commence.

"In the Belgaum districts the rain-fall of this week is not so large as it was last, but still it has been quite ample for all requirements. The Mamlutdars of Gokak, Chikodee, and Belgaum, all report most favourably.

"Reports are good, too, from the cotton districts of Kulladghee, but more rain would be acceptable in much of the north-eastern districts of that zillah.

"From the best cotton country, the Dharwar collectorate, all information is excellent. Messrs. Haselden and Williams both send reports of continued good prospects. The fall of rain has not been so great in most places, and this has enabled the ryots to get into the fields to weed and hoe, very necessary operations at the plants' present stage. Mr. Fuller writes me from Guddeck that 'the tanks are quite full and everything promising a good harvest.' He further adds, 'the cotton is nearly finished sowing, and the ryots say that this year there will be the best crop of many a season.' I, however, consider this is far too early for so sanguine an opinion to be formed. A short time ago the "green fly" had made its appearance in many places, but is rapidly disappearing as the crops get reinvigorated by the late rain.

"Prices of grain are generally pretty nearly the same, but stocks in the larger towns are running low owing to the difficulty of getting in fresh supplies from the outlying villages. The roads, however, are now nearly dried up sufficiently to allow of fresh stocks being brought in.

"The rice harvest has commenced in places in the Concan. In many of the talookas the yield will be deficient, the rain-fall down there being much below the average.

"Arrivals at the coast are now taking place more rapidly, and trade promises to be pretty brisk there by the end of this month."

Mr. Shearer, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Dharwar, reports up to 14th instant as follows:—

"The weather during the week under report has been favourable for cotton, rain having fallen both at Koosegul and in Nowlgoond. The mornings are very foggy, and the sky keeps rather cloudy throughout the day, which is more favourable for the plants just now than very bright sunshine. In the Nowlgoond talooka the plants, both indigenous and American, I found were dying off in places apparently from excessive moisture, as the roots seemed to have rotted off. The plants in the Koosegul talooka are still very small and not making much progress. The area sown with cotton is now generally reported to be larger than last year. In the Hoobloe talooka the cotton plants are looking much more promising; at present the fields are cleaner, and in some places surface-stirring has been commenced. The cotton sown in the experimental fields is still in advance of the cultivators, being larger and more vigorous. The "green fly" mentioned in my last report as having made its appearance, has made itself almost scarce, owing to the heavy fogs in the mornings. Changes in the price of grains have been somewhat slight, but are now steady."

SIND.

Mr. E. M. Pearson, Cotton Inspector for Sind, reports up to 12th instant as follows:—

"River falling steadily and regularly. In Upper Sind, results of inundation shew damage done to khurreef crops in some talookas. Two villages in Rohree districts, and part of Mooltan high road, carried away by erosion; several bridges and public buildings destroyed by floods. Begaree and other canals much damaged by the same. Efforts being made to secure a plentiful rubbee, as water subsides.

In Central and Lower Sind season's prospects good. Khurreef harvest in full progress; crop abundant. Rice crop also good; cotton good and healthy; rubbee operations commencing. Weather at Kurrachee variable, but as a rule cool for time of year; cloudy still at times, but no rain. No cattle disease reported.

"Reports received as follows from Thung. The crops are only average in prospect on account of the failure of the latter rain. Lahore.—Rainfall, June, 7-10 in.; July, 4·13-10 in.; September, 5 in.; total 5. Bad cotton crop expected from small rainfall, and the supply of water in the Baree-Doab Canal having been bad since beginning of August. Ferozepore.—Rain very much wanted. The state of the crops including cotton not very good. Goojranwala.—The outturn of cotton is expected to be below average from want of rain."

The following report, up to 11th instant, has been furnished by Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Sind:—

"So far as personal observation guides me, there is no change to speak of since the date of my last communication. I hear that in some parts of this district "greenfly" has spread much, and is damaging the plants, also that many of the flowers have been hurt by high winds. The damage done from either of these causes must be small, for I cannot detect anything seriously wrong in any field I have visited during the past week.

"Picking is general, and the pods are large and opening well.

"We have had a few sultry days during the past week, and heavy dews are now common at night; the wind is still from a southerly direction, which is a fortunate thing for growing plants.

"Harvest is well forwarded in some parts here, and people are preparing land for winter crops.

"On the experimental farm the plants are all healthy, and most of them are large and well bolled. The Egyptian plants are still flourishing, and will to all appearance yield a fair crop this year.

"The tobacco crop is generally healthy."

A. W. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

18th October 1871.

PROGRESS OF CHOLERA IN PERSIA.

THE following papers were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 16th October 1871.

Read the following papers:—

Despatch from H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 26, dated 30th August 1871.

I forward herewith, for the information of your Excellency in Council, and for communication to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, copy of despatch from the Foreign Office, with a transcript of a report addressed by Dr. Dickson to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, relative to the progress of cholera in Persia.

12th August 1871.

Letter from Odo Russell, Esq., to the Under-Secretary of State for India, dated the 12th Aug. 1871.

I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy of a report which has been addressed by Dr. Dickson to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, relative to the progress of cholera and bubonic disease in Persia.

No. 20, dated 2nd August 1871.

Letter from E. D. Dickson, Esq., to Sir H. Elliot, No. 20, dated the 2nd August 1871.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that telegrams received by the Board of Health from Dr. Castaldi, dated Teheran, 23rd and 29th of July, state that cholera had broken out at Tabriz, and that the attacks had risen to 120 cases per diem. I regret moreover to have to add, that Dr. Rauf, Sanitary Physician at Medina, has announced to the Board on the 4th of July that a report had just reached him of a severe outbreak of cholera at Hayel, the capital of Djebel Shamar, in Arabia, distant only nine days' journey north-east from Medina. The malady is said to have been carried there on the 19th June by a caravan affected with it, coming from Meshed Hussein, near Bagdad.

The last accounts received from Persia and Bagdad by the Board of Health still confirm the existence of *plague*, or malady very similar to it at Bane (or Baun.) The Persian Government however denies the fact, and appears disinclined to take any precautionary measures notwithstanding the representations made to it by the Porte. The Board of Health has therefore been under the necessity of putting arrivals from Persia into quarantine, and of establishing a sanitary cordon along the frontier. It has moreover resolved that an appeal be made to the Chiefs of the several foreign missions, represented at the Board through their respective delegates, requesting that they would call the attention of their colleagues at the Court of Persia to the dangers arising from the present state of the public health in Persia, and begging them to use their best efforts to induce the Persian Government to co-operate with the Ottoman authori[illegible] carrying out such measures as the necessities of the case might require.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

APPENDED is a statement of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of September 1871:—

No. of Bales.	Quantity.	Value.	By what Ship.	To what Port
104	40,763 lbs.	Rs. 10,400	Str. Mula	Hong-Kong.*
534	2,09,328	56,350	Ship Atlene ...	London.
1,619	6,35,763	1,73,700	,, Ceylon ...	Do.
132	51,744	13,000	,, Glasyn ...	Do.
600	2,35,200	63,000	,, City of Foochow.	Do.
2,989	11,72,808 lbs. or 1 837 candies and 328 lbs.	3,14,800		

N.B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

Note.—In addition to the above, there were shipped to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports:—

1,938 pressed bales, weighing 4,85,352 lbs., of the value of Rs. 1,20,960.

* For transhipment via Bombay.

EQUALITY.—Some one was praising our public school to Charles Lamb, and said: "All our best men were public school men. Look at our poets. There's Byron, he was a Harrow boy——" "Yes," interrupted Charles, "and there's Burns—he was a *Ploughboy*."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sciatica, Rheumatism.—The very sound of these names creates terror to the minds of all who have once experienced the torments of these direful diseases, though Holloway has pointed out a method of relief that should give the most dependent sufferer renewed courage and refreshing hope. After the afflicted parts have been duly fomented with tepid brine and carefully dried, this Ointment should be patiently and perseveringly rubbed upon the skin thus prepared for its reception, and these Pills should be taken in doses as prescribed in the "instructions." This simple course will conduct the severest forms of tic, neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout, to an easy resolution, reduce the accompanying swelling, relax the tightened tendons, and strengthen the nerveless limb.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORESTS OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1871.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests N. D., No. 1,572, dated 28th August 1871—Submitting his Annual Administration Report of the Forests of the Northern Division for the year 1870-71.

RESOLUTION.—During the year under report the revised system of forest administration was inaugurated, and two separate reports from the Conservators of the Northern and Southern Divisions have now to be reviewed.

2. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 9,62,476, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,45,131, leaving a sum of Rs. 5,17,345 to represent the net forest revenue of the entire Presidency, exclusive of Sind. The value of the stock in hand amounted to Rs. 3,46,589, and the amount of outstandings to Rs. 1,74,911.

9,62,476 − 4,45,131 = 5,17,345

In the preceding year the gross revenue amounted to Rs. 10,23,433, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,16,477, leaving Rs. 6,09,955 as the net proceeds. There is a falling off, therefore, this year in the net receipts of Rs. 92,610. On the other hand, the value of wood in stock at the close of 1869-70 was only Rs. 2,29,271, and the outstanding amounted to Rs. 2,15,005. The following contrasted statement shows the actual difference between the two years:—

	1869-70	1870-71
Net Revenue ..... Rs.	6,09,955	5,17,345
Value of Stock in hand ..... ,,	2,29,271	3,46,589
Outstandings ..... ,,	2,15,05	,,74 911
	Rs. 10,54,231	10,38,845

10,54,231 − 10,38,845 = 15,386

The actual decrease is, therefore, inconsiderable.

3. The financial results of the two years for each of the collectorates in the Presidency contrast as follows:—

	1869-70.			1870-71.		
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona	74,241	34,020	40,221	76,335	37,453	38,882
Sattara	20,015	11,723	8,292	22,612	10,549	12,063
Ahmednagur	4,014	1,618	2,396	26,160	3,633	22,527
Khandeish	56,153	38,053	18,098	57 845	15,747	44,118
Surat	*95,694	34,753	60,939	55,324	41,686	13,638
Ratnaghery	4,151	+10,400		16,998	11,814	4,694
Colaba	88,849	39,845	49,004	60,947	37,610	23,337
Kair (Punch Mahals) ...	2,676	1,172	1,504	580	+1,198	..?
Tanna	41 725	+52,315	...	77,028	37,937	39,921
Ahmedabad	8	+494	...	692	195	497
Sholapoor	...	...	...	171	39	132
Nassick	50,256	15 681	34,595	22,879	14,410	8,469
Paunt States	9,546	2,737	6,809	26,084	3,415	22,669
SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Canara	5,03,272	1,38,045	3,65,227	4,06,406	1,69,127	2,37,279
Dharwar ...	46 635	28,537	18,098	53,4·8	39,937	13,551
Belgaum ...	25,253	6,458	18,797	57,496	20,533	36,963
Kulladghee ...	...	...	...	1,495	178	1 320
			6,24,(20			5,17,938
			+17,352			+618
Total...	10,22,493	4,15,785	6,06,708	9,62,471	4,45,131	5,17,340

* Including Rs. 5,000 on account of Broach.
+ Deduct loss.

4. The chief falling off has been in Canara. Major Peyton attributes this partly to the general depressed state of trade, but principally to the destructive stamp fee system in the adjacent province of Mysore, where apparently any one is allowed to fell, without restriction of any kind, a cart-load of square timber on payment of a fee varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9.

The falling off in the demand for timber is evidenced by the fact that the value of the quantity in stock at the end of the year is set down at Rs. 2,67,974, whereas at the end of the preceding year there was only Rs. 90,935 worth in hand. A communication on the subject of the fee system has been made to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, who is fully alive to the evil, and is taking steps to put a stop to it.

The apparent decrease in Surat is owing to a sum of Rs. 67,000 not having been paid into the treasury till after the 31st March 1871, and the difference in Nassick is owing to the Akola talooka having been transferred to Nuggur.

5. On the whole, therefore, His Excellency the Governor in Council has no reason to be otherwise than satisfied with the financial position of the department.

6. Working operations have been carried on and supervised with vigour and judgment. The only exception to the system of departmental cuttings seems to have been in the case of the Haveillee talooka of the Poona collectorate, where the right to cut jungle rafters per hundred, and common firewood per candy, was sold by auction. Explanation as to why such a practice was allowed is to be submitted.

His Excellency in Council cannot but feel doubtful of the advisability of continuing the dead-wood contract system in Tanna. Unless the contractor's operations are most closely supervised, there is nothing to prevent his committing very serious depredations on the forests. If it pays the contractor to remove this wood, the department ought, under proper management, to be able to do so also at a profit. The Conservator N. D. is requested to pay particular attention to this point.

In Canara the establishment of a steam saw-mill will no doubt effect much economy; but until it is seen how the machinery recently ordered out from England answers, it will not be advisable to incur any further expenditure in this direction.

7. Much attention has been paid to plantations in most of the collectorates. The description of the teak plantationhs in Canara is particularly interesting, and the attention of all forest officers is to be directed to the plan of rearing teak seedlings described by Major Peyton in paragraphs 47 to 56 of his report.

In the Nassick collectorate little appears to have been done in the way of plantations; and in the Ratnagherry, Kulladghee, Sholapoor, and most of the Guzerat collectorates, the work has yet to be commenced. His Excellency the Governor in Council must again impress upon all Collectors and Forest Officers the great necessity there is for establishing fuel plantations in the vicinity of large towns. It should be the object of the Forest Department to utilize in this way every available piece of ground, and they should consider it part of their duty to sow and plant with babool, bamboo, or other useful trees, the sides of all roads and cart tracks. The work of planting road-side trees of a kind which require fencing and watering can best be done by the Revenue Department through the agency of the village officers; but it should be the special business of the Forest Department to look after other descriptions which do not require special tending.

8. The depôt system has not worked satisfactorily, and it has been decided to abandon it in the Sattara collectorate. It might perhaps with advantage be given up at Hoobloe and Dharwar. Periodical sales by auction of a sufficient quantity of both timber and firewood to meet the wants of the neighbourhood might be made by the department, as was done with such marked success at Kulghutgee, and the retail trade left entirely in the hands of private dealers. These sales might be held at certain central places periodically in each collectorate.

9. In the Dharwar collectorate, the circumstance of the Government forests being so interlaced with those belonging to inam villages renders the work of preservation unusually difficult. It would be well, if possible, to obtain possession of these inam forests either by exchange or purchase, and Government are sure that Mr. E. P. Robertson, who has evinced such a marked interest in, and such a hearty co-operation with, the work of the Forest Department, will give this difficult question his best attention.

10. The work of demarcation has not progressed with that degree of system which Government expected. Much has no doubt been done, but it has hitherto been carried on in a somewhat desultory manner. What is wanted is to complete the demarcation once for all in certain particular localities; and attention should be given to one particular talook, or even a lesser area, each season, rather than to an entire district.

In the Canara District there are special difficulties attending the work. There, instead of reserving forests from the area under cultivation, the reverse operation will probably have to be carried out, and it will most likely be necessary to consider the whole country as forest, except such portions as have been demarcated for cultivation. The Collector of Canara, Mr. Shaw Stewart, whose long experience and great interest in all forest matters entitle his opinion to much weight, will, in communication with the Survey Commissioner and Conservator, be able to advise Government as to the best course to be pursued.

11. Free grants of wood and bamboos to the value in all of Rs. 20,106 have been made. The Conservator N.D. considers it mistaken liberality to make these grants; but he should bear in mind that the people to whom they have been made are entitled to much consideration at the hands of his department; and that it is the best policy to enlist their good offices and wishes as much as possible in favour of his department. He will be of course right to watch the exercise of the privilege, and bring to notice any instances of its abuse that may come to his knowledge.

In all 847 forest offences have been committed, 642 convictions obtained, fines to the amount of Rs. 5,610 inflicted, and wood to the value of Rs. 2,267 sold.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in recording his entire approbation of the zealous and successful manner in which the two Conservators, Mr. Shuttleworth and Major Peyton, have conducted the duties of their respective divisions. Amongst the officers entitled to special commendation are Messrs. Barrett, Muller, and Wallinger.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

THE EQUITY DOCTRINE "ONCE A MORTGAGE ALWAYS A MORTGAGE."

RAMSHET VS. PANDHARINATH.

THE above case was disposed of the other day in the Appellate Side of the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice West. The facts of the case will appear from the following judgment of the High Court:—

This was an action to redeem from mortgage and recover possession of a field alleged to have been mortgaged to the defendant. It was tried in the first instance by the Munsiff of Alibag, who dismissed the claim, and his decree was confirmed by the District Judge at Tanna, Mr. A. Bosanquet, both these courts being of opinion that the plaintiff had admitted, twenty years before the institution of his present suit, that the proprietary title in the field had passed from him, and that the field had to his knowledge changed hands twice, he lying by without making any objection; and that therefore the doctrine of equity, "Once a mortgage always a mortgage," first recognized by this Court in the case of Ramji vs. Chinto, (1 Bombay High Court Reports, 199,) should not be applied. A special appeal having been preferred to the High Court, Warden and Lloyd JJ. considered "that the lower courts were in error in holding that the plaintiff had forfeited the equity of redemption, because he had in another suit, in which the subject of the mortgage was not at issue, made an admission that the mortgaged property had been sold to the mortgagee, their decisions being based solely upon this admission, and not on any proof of there having been any bonâ fide sale of the property by any special agreement between the parties. The admission of plaintiff was merely in accordance with the interpretation given to the law of mortgages at that time by the courts in this presidency, viz., that if property was not redeemed within the period fixed for foreclosure, the mortgagee acquired a proprietary title to it. In accordance with the decision in special appeal 229 of 1864, the Court are of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to redeem the property. The decrees of the lower courts are therefore reversed, and the case remanded for the investigation of the 2nd and 3rd issues framed by the moonsiff. In trying these issues, the principle laid down in special appeal 717 of 1863, vol. 2, p. 214, 2nd edition, should be borne in mind." These issues were, whether (1) the defendant Atmaram has expended any money in improving the land? and (2) if the plaintiff be allowed to redeem the land, what amount should he pay, and to which of the defendants? It is to be observed that the mortgage was effected in 1844 for Rs. 300, and that there was a stipulation that if the mortgagor failed to pay a moiety of the mortgage money within three years, or wholly to redeem within five years, the property mortgaged should be considered as sold to the mortgagee. Possession of the mortgaged property remained with the mortgagor for three years, at the end of which it passed to the hands of the mortgagee, who has, according to the law of mortgage as recognized at the time, become the absolute owner. Subsequent to 1847 the property changed hands. The absolute right was first sold in 1855, and then on two occasions in 1862, and it is the representative of the latter purchaser of 1862 who is the defendant in the present suit. The case in its present shape comes before us fettered to a certain extent by the decision of a division bench of this Court. Had it come now before us for the first time, we might have dealt with it on other grounds such as limitation; but we are now called upon only to dispose of the case so far as the new decree of the lower court requires us so to do. We say this because we might otherwise be considered to have passed over points which arise in such a case. Mr. Shantaram has urged that the lower court ought to have directed an account to be taken of the rents and profits on the one hand, and of the principal and interest, according to the mortgage deed, on the other. The effect of the case of Ramji vs. Chinto, he urges, is not to create in cases like the present a new contract. It only wipes out the title which the mortgagee would, under the law as interpreted before that case, have acquired under his possession. He adds that, though it might be impossible to obtain proper accounts from the year 1847 down to the institution of the suit, owing to the mortgaged property having changed hands, yet that we ought to direct the lower courts to arrive at an approximate result by an estimate of the profits realized on property situated in the neighbourhood of the property in dispute. We think that, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, we should not be justified in calling upon the mortgagees to furnish accounts. This case differs from ordinary redemption cases in this, that here there was absolute delivery of possession to the mortgagee by the mortgagor, who, when he gave up that possession, fully knew that he thereby lost all property to it, and subsequently, though fully aware that the field was sold over and over again, he stood by in silence, and so led purchasers to believe that they were purchasing a *bonâ fide* freehold estate. After a lapse of twenty years, he comes forward to take advantage of a new interpretation of the law of mortgage. In arriving at a decision on this question, all the facts of the case must be considered. It will be impossible to get proper accounts, and owing chiefly to the plaintiff's own laches. On this point we may refer to Fisher on Mortgage, p. 881, where he says:—"The account usually directed against the mortgagee in possession either of tangible property or of a business, is of what he has, or, without wilful default, might have, received from the time of his taking possession. This, it is said, is the only instance in which the Court directs an account in this form without any special case made for the purpose. And the mortgagee will not be subjected to it, unless it be shown, not merely that he was in possession, but that he was so in the character of mortgagee. If he enter and receive the rents under an agreement of tenancy, or in the real or supposed character of purchaser, or otherwise do not assume to receive them as mortgagee in possession, he will not be liable to this form of account." Mr. Shantaram has also objected to the award of interest on the value of improvements. The Judge below calculated the improvements at their present value; and we think he was thus far right; but he was in error in awarding interest upon the sum so fixed. He was apparently led into this error by failing to see the extinction which exists between improvements and repairs. The case of Ragho vs. Anaji (5 Bombay High Court Reports, 116, A. C. J.) cited by him in support of his decision, was a case of repairs. There the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Newton, concurring with the ruling of the Bengal High Court in Togendronath vs. Raj Narain, 9 Calcutta Weekly Reporter, 488, Civil Rulings, remanded the cause for the lower court to enquire and determine what sum had been expended by the mortgagee in the proper and necessary repairs of the mortgaged property, and directed the lower court to pass a new decree allowing the same to the mortgagee with interest. If the mortgagor had remained in possession of his own property, he would naturally have kept it in repair, and it is, therefore, fair that when the mortgagee is in possession and expends money upon it for necessary repairs, the mortgagor should pay interest upon it, as it is expended on his behalf. In the case before us, the expenditure incurred by the mortgagee is not of this nature, but optional, made for his own benefit, and not necessary for the maintenance of the mortgaged property in the state it was when it came into his hands. He cannot, according to the old maxim, be allowed to improve the mortgagor out of his estate. We must, therefore, disallow this item on account of interest. Finally, with regard to costs, we think that, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, each party should bear his own. Decree amended.

INDIAN ITEMS.

We hear from Simla that the court of enquiry on Captain MacLeod has closed. A severe reprimand has been passed on him by the Court for the manner in which he conducted himself at Anandale with reference to Mr. Rolls and his family.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE death-rate in the North-Western Provinces during the month of August last was 1·53 per thousand, or a total of 45,098 deaths in a population of 29,572,648. There were 31,858 deaths from fever, 2,010 from small-pox, 5,362 from bowel complaints, and 596 from snake-bites and wild beasts.—*Englishman.*

AN ENTHUSIASTIC ANTIQUARIAN.—We learn that Mr. Broadley, C.S., has collected some very valuable inscriptions in the town of Behar. Twenty of them have already arrived in Calcutta, and throw most important light upon the earliest and most obscure portion of Bengal history. Mr. Broadley's enthusiasm has carried him so far as to induce him to buy up several plots of land, at his own cost, in order to secure the preservation of the inscriptions.—*Ibid.*

THE case of Turton *versus* The Secretary of State, in which the former claims upwards of two lakhs of rupees on account of slate taken from his quarries by the Public Works Department, has been fixed to be heard before the Deputy Commissioner of Dalhousie on the 24th instant. The Chief Court established Major Turton's title to the quarries in May last, but no attempt was made by Government to compromise his claim.—*Pioneer.*

MR. FRERE.—The continued illness of Mr. Frere obliged the Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore to take his deposition in the Vanjeen case at his own quarters. As he has not been included as a defendant in the charges preferred by Mr. Vanjeen, he is now at liberty to proceed to England.

A THREATENING LETTER SENT TO THE VICEROY.—The *Mofussilite* states that an anonymous letter containing threats has been received at Simla by the Viceroy. Our contemporary thinks the letter is the production of some one or another. In my opinion, the first step forwards the efficient promotion of popular education is to obtain for it the active direction and efforts of the civil officers; by them grants-in-aid, patshalas, and other local machinery can be best checked and regulated; to them the people and the educational officers will most advantageously look for assistance and support. Hitherto, it seems to me that of all departments under Government, the educational department is that which has most striven to emancipate itself from local control and to take up a purely independent position. The local educational officers seem frequently to wish to carry on their duties without reference to any one but their own departmental superiors. For the sake of real progress in education, I think this should be changed, and that they should be brought more into *rapport* with the influential officers of the administration. The first step will be so to arrange educational circles and districts that they may correspond with civil circles and districts, and this I beg that the Director will undertake at once. I beg of him to submit, with as little delay as possible, a scheme by which one or two commissioners, divisions, and no more, may be placed under one inspector of schools, and the circles of deputy inspectors may also be made to correspond exactly with civil districts and sub-divisions. I will also thank both him and the Commissioners of Divisions to submit to me their views as to the best mode by which the local educational officers may be brought under the supervision of the officers of the general administration, and may receive their advice and assistance to the utmost degree possible; and as to the means by which the general object indicated in this paper may be attained.

G. CAMPBELL.

The 19th September, 1871.

No. 2,967.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca for the favour of a report on the points discussed in the foregoing minute.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, General Dept.—Education, the 28th September 1871.

THE INDIAN ARTILLERY.

(*Englishman.*)

THE wrongs of the Indian Artillery form a very serious reproach to the Indian Government. The Amalgamation grievances have been so long before the public, and so indiscreetly pushed by the sufferers, that we have for long refrained from lending our columns to military complaints. As far as we can see, the Staff Corps, and the various changes and modifications which it has involved, have, on the whole, benefited the larger part of the army. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the Staff Corps, in spite of the injury which it has done to the native regiments, has prevented an amount of dissatisfaction which would otherwise have proved even more fatal to the efficiency of our military system. The Staff Corps has, in fact, proved an outlet which alone could have made the Amalgamation work with any degree of smoothness. But this one outlet or safety-valve for the other arms of the Service has been denied to the old Indian Artillery. The latter have been made into Royals whether they would or no, and the process has been stripped in their case of the one redeeming feature as regards the Cavalry and Infantry. This is probably owing to the fact that the last-mentioned branches of the service form a body sufficiently numerous and sufficiently powerful to wring justice from the superior authorities. The Artillery, on the other hand, although individually distinguished for scientific attainment and for service, wherever service was to be done, are numerically few, and, as regards Home influence, unimportant. They have not, in short, been able to force the Government to extend to them the concessions which alone made the Amalgamation palatable to the cavalry and Infantry.

What has happened is practically this. The mutiny bore heavily upon the Artillery, and the Corps had a great run of promotion in the years which immediately followed it. Since then promotion has been absolutely at a standstill, and there is probably no body of officers at this moment more discontented, or with better ground for discontent. Their first specific grievance is the impossibility of getting rid of the senior officers. Probably in no branch of the service is it more important that those in chief command should be in accord with the spirit of the times and acquainted with the improvements of modern war. The only other corps that can put forth this argument with equal force is the Engineers, and notwithstanding the occasional growls which we receive from this distinguished body, we think that they have not now much to complain of. The first Napoleon held that the mere fact of an officer being old was sufficient to disqualify him for the charge of the scientific branch of his army. "*Le Général Andreossy est trop âgé*," wrote Napoleon to his Minister of War just before the opening of the Jena campaign, "*donnez lui l'ordre de se rendre à Paris.*" Ye. the General had just entered on his forty-seventh year, while the latest Actuaries' Report which has reached us discloses the following facts. Last year the Lieutenant-Colonels of Artillery were forty-six years old, but not one of them was eligible for the command of an Artillery Brigade. One of the Lieutenants was thirty-one years old, and there were 539 Subalterns waiting for promotion. Assuming that there are no new inducements held out to senior officers to retire, Mr. Sprague calculated that in ten years the Senior Captain will be 48, and the Senior Subaltern 38 years of age. This estimate was for both the Artillery and the Engineers, and the information before us does not enable us to treat of these branches separately. A war, unless of a very peculiar character like the mutiny, does not materially affect promotion in the Artillery. The Crimean Campaign gave a great impetus to this arm of the Service—not, however, by deaths, as there were only twenty Artillery officers killed, either by the enemy or the climate, but by the addition of new brigades, necessary to raise the corps after forty years of peace to the war-footing. Another influence which told them is now beyond the calcul

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

The practical lessons of the Autumn Manœuvres begin to accumulate rapidly. The test and strain of actual hard work has been applied already to the various auxiliary departments without whose efficient co-operation no skill in soldiership or generalship can be of use. The Commissariat and Control have been compelled to meet exigencies with a promptitude which must impress upon them the necessity of being fertile in resource as well as smart or neat in management. Already we hear of furniture vans, pantechnicon waggons, coal dealers' carts, and the like, being pressed into the service of baggage trains. It may be not at all without its use to conduct a mimic warfare representative of the repulse of an invader, by an employment of off-hand assistance in happy-go-lucky fashion, though the most remarkable feature of the successful Prussian system of military direction in France was the perfection and order of the carriage of supplies to troops at enormous distances from the feeding sources. In such an emergency as a real battle of Dorking, or with the murmur of the enemy's guns at Kingston fluttering London from one end to the other, we could understand the employment of Pickford vehicles for military purposes, but even as matters stand a scratch train of hearses and mourning steeds to prepare for the battle of "Hog's Back," would be more comforting to hear of than a break down in the conveyance of supplies through inadequate preparation and stupidity.

The Duke of Cambridge and the umpires have no easy task to go through in regulating the conditions of success in the superb game which is now being played out on the Surrey hills. For the first time, perhaps, British troops must not only know, but be told, when they are beaten. When the blood of a regiment is thoroughly up by marching and counter-marching, by surprising and by being surprised, by being harassed by cavalry, pounded by artillery, peppered by riflemen, exposed to withering fires, and all the rest of it, finding itself still as strong in numbers as when it went into action, it must be exceedingly irritating and difficult for it to understand that it must surrender or confess extinction. Here at least a real fight differs largely from a sham fight. Despite the most ingenious combinations of General von Staveley by which he may, let us say, cut off a brigade of Sir Hope Grant's troops in such a fashion as to have taken them in a trap, according to every rule of warfare docketed in Count Moltke's celebrated pigeon holes, or set out in the Duke of Cambridge's common-place book, it is quite possible that the surrounded brigade may obstinately refuse to surrender upon the solution of a strategic problem. This peculiar kind of invincible ignorance has been observed to exist in our army by Napoleon; and we have no reason to doubt that in actual warfare to-morrow our men would display the same dulness of perception on the score of being captured artistically. People who may feel a little uneasy should the fortune of the next fight give a specific triumph to the divisions commanded by Major-General Carey and Major-General Staveley may derive some comfort from the reflection that one important condition of absolute warfare is absent from the chess-board combats of Surrey—and that is simply the rough disposition of the English soldier to continue the struggle after his enemy has beaten him according to strategic demonstration.

Perhaps we shall not learn our real deficiencies or advantages until it may—if it does—please some foreign critics to comment on both at the close of the manœuvres. We shall possibly have no lack of literature on the same subject from home sources; and at any rate it is already evident that the anxiety of the public as to the movements and manipulations of the troops will not be permitted to languish for want of full information. For the first time, close at hand, and divested of the terrible and distracting anxieties attending the contemplation of our army in actual service, the British taxpayer has brought home to him something of the form at least which a military defence of the country would assume. He is asked, we must confess, to swallow a great deal of mixed illusions in order to believe in the spectacle. He must, in the first place, accept it for granted that our fleet has been destroyed; and next, that the invader will respect that parson and the pig immortalised by Sydney Smith in his famous illustrations of the ravaging of our provinces by the foe. Our very good friend the enemy has no Blucher designs upon Regent street. But the manœuvres are still not to be regarded as a series of military pageants. Of such performances we have enough and to spare, and we may consider the Battle of Hog's Back or Gravel Pit Hill as introducing into our army a spirit of practical competition which, if thoroughly felt by the constituents of it, will tend to facilitate the working of those essential points of reform in our military system which have yet to be considered by the nation.—*Daily News.*

A GUESS AT ENGLAND'S FUTURE.

(Spectator.)

For the next hundred years it will not be advisable to send coals to Newcastle. But certainly less than three hundred and sixty years hence, the shares of a company with that object in view may be quoted at a premium. Doubtless most of us recollect the cold shudder which ran through the nation in 1866, when Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Mill, drawing their principal arguments and figures from Professor Jevons' work, "On the Coal Question," told us that we had better set our house in order, and that landlords ought to encourage paying off the National Debt. Coal was running down at a rapid rate. Professor Jevons said our stores were destined to all intents and purposes to be exhausted in 110 years (taking the Commissioners estimates); and it seemed probable that, like a steamer whose coal-bunkers get empty in mid-ocean, and whose crew take to the boats, England was one day to be abandoned by all but landowners. The labours of the Commissioners,—who, by the way, have done their work in admirable style, and who have pursued their investigations in a manner which is almost as good a lesson in inductive logic as Dr. Well's famous inquiry into the causes of dew—do not show that these fears were the phantoms of an arithmetical imagination. There are a few hard, gritty facts at the bottom of the predictions of evil, and among such facts, showing that all is not well with us, are these:—Taking into account the difficulty of working steadily in an atmosphere much above blood-heat, and setting off the fact that the deepest mines are generally the driest, and owing to that circumstance, the most suitable for working, and the probability of our being enriched with inventions and expedients for cooling the air of mines by such means as "the long-wall" system, the possibility of carrying working to a depth of four thousand feet may be assumed. Of course, this opinion is hazarded with a good deal of doubt. The deepest colliery shaft in England, that of Rosebridge, near Wigan, is only 2,376 feet from bank to "sump;" and the temperature and difficulties of mining below that depth are wrapt in obscurity. All that can be safely said is that a depth of 3,240 feet with present appliances the temperature would rise to 98°, or blood-heat, and with existing ventilating apparatus most men cannot labour hard and steadily in that atmosphere. The more important subject of investigation, however, was the amount of coal procurable at a reasonable depth,—say at 4,000 feet.

The Committee charged with the obtaining of this information reported that, making allowances for waste, there are accessible, or may be so, 90,207 millions tons,—in other words, that every householder in Bri sin has potentially got about 38,000 tons in his coal-cellar. It is to be carefully observed, however, that these figures concern solely the coal-fields lying above the Permian, Old Red Sandstone, and other contiguous formations. And another task which engaged a separate committee was to ascertain what amount of coal could be found at a depth of 4,000 feet under the Permian formation. The result which they report is, that they think 56,273 millions of tons may be dug out of these deposits at a depth of 4,000 feet. Altogether, then, there are probably 146,480 millions of tons available for use, which at the present rate of consumption and increase of consumption would last only 110 years. But assuming—and some calculations made by Mr. Price Williams make the assumption apparently reasonable—that the maximum consumption of coals per head has been reached, and that the annual increase in consumption per head will in future follow a diminishing ratio, there would be coal enough to last for 360 years. Suppose, however, that every year the consumption increased by three million tons, our stores would run out in 276 years. In short, we may say that the two extreme estimates given by the Commissioners are 360 years and 110 years, always provided, that 4,000 feet proves to be, as it seems to be, the lowest depth to which we can go.

Some will be of opinion that the most curious feature of this remarkable report is that it is the first example in history of national policy extending its vision beyond a generation or two. That the State of the present day, that we of the nineteenth century should be at all interested in what may come to pass some hundreds of years hereafter,—why, there is not another instance of the like forethought in all the annals of the world. Fancy Queen Elizabeth's subjects bothering their heads about the subjects of Queen Victoria! and yet it is that, or something like that, which we to-day are doing. We are moral people, we people of the nineteenth century, thus having an eye to the welfare and warmth of our children to the tenth generation. We may make such a reflection on perusing this report without vanity or egotism. It must be admitted that the estimates are vitiated by inadvertence to the probabilities relating to foreign consumption; and we think that there is also a fallacy allowed to be interwoven with some of the calculations, from its being assumed that population would tend to decrease pretty rapidly when the difficulties of procuring a supply of coal were really felt. In these circumstances of pressure, emigration would, of course, set in; and in Mr. Price Williams' assumption that the population of Great Britain may in A.D. 2231, the year of exhaustion, amount to 131 millions, there seems to enter a fallacy. Population does increase at its present rate chiefly because our manufactures, dependent on coal, flourish; and it is a fallacy, therefore, to suppose that population would augment at anything like its old rate, while coal, a necessary condition of manufactures, was becoming scarcer and dearer. In short, coal is the *causa causans* of our dense population, and some of the calculations seem to us to take the effect for the cause. On the other hand must be set the fact that the figures given by the Commissioners would be misread, if it was assumed that for 360 years we should go on as comfortably as we now do. Much of the coal included in the returns, be it remembered, could be profitably excavated only at a high price; and the mineral advantages which we now possess over other countries might disappear in a century. We are pulling, so to speak, at an elastic band; but observe that every additional inch we stretch it, the task is harder. It is a vulgar fallacy to fancy that we can stick to the island until the last scuttleful of fuel is thrown on the fire.

Professor Jevons has traced some of the economical effects of exhaustion of coal, or, to use a more accurate and practical term, the appreciation of coal. They would very much resemble those which economists predict will come to pass in virtue of Ricardo's law of rent. In fact, this would be only an instance and application of his theory; and it is a curious proof of the shortcomings of this law that it should prove more valuable as regards coal than land. The returns on capital falling, it would tend to move elsewhere. Labour, finding no adequate compensation, would follow. Only the landowner with the burthen of a vast debt would remain. Not only would our pre-eminence in manufacture pass away, but the causes which conspire to make England the great *entrepot* of the world would disappear also. What, for instance, is the great obstacle to the large quantity of tea now shipped to Russia going straight to Odessa *viâ* the Suez Canal? Why is it at least as remunerative to send the tea to England, to be reshipped to the ports of Northern Russia? Because the trader gets at Odessa nothing which the Oriental cares to have—because we can send the tea ships back with Manchester goods which the Chinamau likes. And, of course, if coal grew dear, our "pull" over our neighbours in this respect would vanish. Altogether the depreciation of gold would prove in its remotest consequence but an insignificant economical fact compared with the decided depreciation of coal; and there is no blinking the fact that England may one day *go out*,—her sons fled away to other countries, herself barren and empty. At all events, what economists call the stationary state seems not so distant as it did before this report was published.

FLEUR DE LYS—A STORY OF THE LATE WAR.

(CONTINUED FROM WEDNESDAY'S "GAZETTE.")

(From the Cornhill Magazine.)

II.

Mdlle. Fleur de Lys, or Mdlle. Lili, as people more affectionately called her, was the only child of the Duke de Bressac. She had had a brother, but he died in boyhood, and since then she had been the object upon whom all her father's affection, pride, and ambition centred. A love such as that which her father bore her would have been enough to spoil most children, but it had not spoiled her. Though she ruled supreme at Bressac, where her least whim was law, and her slightest wish a command, she exercised her sovereignty sensibly, and was not renowned anywhere about the country for capriciousness or eccentricity. The only thing people said about her was that she was proud—"kind-hearted, but proud," was their term; and this estimate of her character was no bad one, if by pride was meant that she had a shrinking horror of everything that was mean or commonplace, and set up for herself an ideal of human nature that was as much above the real thing as heaven is above the earth. This was, indeed, the rock upon which a good deal of Mdlle. Lili's future peace was likely to split; for ideals are dangerous things in the navigation of life. Mdlle. Lili could not understand that the purest of human natures, like the purest of coins, contain some small particle of alloy. Having passed all the leisure hours of her girlhood reading the books of chivalry with which the old library of the castle was stored, and having ever present before her eyes the example of her own father, whose scrupulousness was so nice that it almost amounted to the pedantry of honour, she would have had every man be wholly brave, generous, coveteous, and disinterested. And the worst of it was, that she gave every man credit for these qualities before knowing him, whence it would happen that as few men—or, to speak more correctly, none—ever did full honour to the list of virtues with which she had debited them, she generally relegated them, after a few days' acquaintance, to the obscurest background of her thoughts, amongst things tried and found wanting. This was the reason why, at twenty, Mdlle. Fleur de Lys was not yet married. Suitors had wooed her in plenty; but one had seemed not quite brave; a second was too fond of money; a third's manners were bad; a fourth was brave and disinterested enough, but was prone to tattle; and so on. It must be said that, in dismissing her suitors, Mdlle. de Bressac never did so in a way that could shock them, or make them guess that they had displeased her. She was not only too well bred, but too kind and compassionate to cause anybody wilful pain. Only when a lover failed to come up to her standard of perfection, he simply found that he made no progress in his wooing—that was all.

On coming back to Bressac from the town of O——, Mdlle. Fleur de Lys was in a state of feverish and throbbing agitation, such as her father had never known her in before. What most shocked her in the cruel spectacle of the morning was the attitude of the inhabitants. "To think," cried she, clasping her hands in an intensity of bitterness—"to think that there were young men in those crowds, men of twenty and thirty, who were not ashamed to come out on the pavements to stare at our enemies and jeer at them! To jeer, when they had not the courage to fight! Oh, cowardice, treble cowardice of men! Where has all the chivalry of France flown? Why, in a war like this, every house ought to have become a fortress, every village a citadel. Battlements? What need had we of them if our men had been fearless and resolved to face death, as the women and children of Saragossa did in fighting against us? France outdone in valour by a small Spanish town! We are not only beaten, we are dishonoured. No woman will ever be able to look at Frenchmen and feel proud of them. We have fallen so low in spirit, that fifty years hence men will ask of what clay their fathers were made to have patiently stood all this." Here she broke out into sobs, and her father tried to appease her; but it was not much of an effort, for the Duke was too painfully disgusted himself with the tameness shown by his country to be able to find many excuses for them. Those degrading hauls, as he called them, of a hundred thousand armed prisoners at a time, those meek surrenders of large cities, those incredible acts of subservience on the part of corporate bodies, and, worse than all, the rampant bragging of press and public orators, which added ridicule to what was already contemptible enough, filled him with dismay. All that he could find as a palliation for so much shame was the argument that France had become crazed, and was no longer herself. "The people have gone speech-mad," he would say resignedly. "When we see a country like this being governed by a dozen cracked barristers, it means that the age of action is past. Government, now-a-days, signifies quibbling. The first time a nation of fighting men turns round on us, we must obviously go to the wall, as we are doing now. And it is useless organizing armies," added he. "Why should peasants or workmen go out to fight? The barristers who govern us have taught them that there is no such thing as God, no religion, no family, no property; that all men are equal, and owe no respect to one another; that all nations are one, and that the idea of a separate allegiance to a mother country is an antiquated barbarism. Good—then why risk one's life? If there is nothing in one's country worth defending, if a man is to worship only himself, then the soundness of his own skin must evidently be his paramount object, and he had better see to it." Nevertheless, the Duke had subscribed largely to the organization of the armies in which he did not believe; and he would certainly have enlisted himself, had it not been for his lameness (due to a wound in a duel twenty years before) which precluded his being of any use. As it was, he would have been quite ready to defend his own castle; but he and his daughter would have had to defend it alone, for at the first hint of barricading the castle, the servants had with one voice declared their intention of being no participators in such rashness. To be sure, there was one dissentient—the English coachman. Judging the thing from a cool and phlegmatic point of view, this functionary expressed his readiness to fight if his Grace pleased, but "didn't see the use of it."

Happily Mdlle. de Bressac had domestic details to attend to on her return from O——, which obliged her to rouse herself from the state of prostration to which the morning's events had reduced her. Declining to join in the popular cry as to Prussian brigands, clock-robbers, and the rest of it, the Duc de Bressac had decided that the officers billeted upon him should be received with all the regard due to valiant opponents. It was only a lawyers' government, he said, which could seek to traduce courageous enemies by accusing them of filching. So Mdlle. Fleur de Lys had to see that the twenty best bed-rooms in the castle and all the State apartments were prepared as though to receive honoured guests, the Duke merely reserving for himself and his daughter a small suit of rooms in the most retired part of the house. Then, when this was done, Mdlle. Fleur de Lys donned a white apron and went into a wing of the castle which had been converted into an ambulance, and where half-a-dozen French officers and soldiers, wounded in the battle near O——, were being tended. Amongst the private soldiers was a cousin of Mdlle. de Bressac's, the Marquis de Criquetot.

He was fairly rich, this pale marquis of eight-and-twenty, and during the halcyon period of the Second Empire had devoted his mind to horse-racing. He was generally to be met with either at Chantilly or Newmarket, with an eye-glass screwed carefully into his left eye, a dust coat thrown over his arm, and the gilt clasp of a betting-book peeping out of his breast-pocket. There were few races run without a horse of his appearing at the post, and few horses of his appeared at the post without being beaten. This, however, did not seem to interfere much with his enjoyment of the sport, and he continued a fervent follower of it, until one summer, being on a visit to Bressac, he was so smitten with his cousin's charms, that he forthwith sold his stud, discarded his eyeglass, threw his betting-book into the fire, and begged permission of the Duke to sue for his daughter's hand. He was in the very midst of his courtship when the war broke out. Thinking the army would swallow up the Prussians easily enough without him, he did not in the first instance stir; but after Woerth, when Government appealed to all the men of goodwill in France, Mdlle. Fleur de Lys sent him to enlist as a private soldier, and away he went just as he would have gone and thrust his head into a cannon's mouth had she bidden him. He fought at Sedan and was taken prisoner, but escaped. Then he joined an army in course of formation in the provinces, conducted himself with such gallantry, that a peripatetic Pro-consul, sent out of Paris by balloon, offered him a colonelcy, which he declined, and the cross of honour, which he accepted. At the battle of O——, a bullet discharged from a Bavarian rifle fractured his collar-bone and for the moment cut his military career short.

Had the young soldier been in any other ambulance, there is no doubt he might have repined over this mishap, but as things were he managed to bear up. His wound was not dangerous, only troublesome and requiring rest, and this rest he gave it by lounging on a sofa with his right arm in a sling, smoking a good deal, and when his cousin or his uncle were not there to talk with him, reading novels. He was engaged in this way when Fleur de Lys de Bressac glided into his room with one of the potions which doctors prescribed for him, and which he drank with faith because she mixed them. Dressed in black merino, with neat white collar and cuffs, and her rich masses of auburn hair sheltered by a small white crape cap, she looked as sweet a personification of an ambulance nurse as it was possible to conceive. Moving across the room with noiseless steps, she came to her cousin's side and laid down her tray on the table near him; then in the gentle voice that always made him thrill, she said: "Do you feel better, mon cousin?"

He had thrown away his cigarette and laid down his book on her entrance.

"I always feel better when you are here, and relapse when you are out of sight," he answered half-seriously, half-gaily. "But tell me, cousin, your eyes are red, you have been crying?"

"Yes," she said, with a faint sigh, and began to stir his potion in its teacup. "Mon cousin, you must drink this. It is a little bitter, but the doctor says it will make you sleep."

He quaffed the drug as if it had been the divinest nectar, taking several draughts to make the pleasure last longer. Then he wiped his lips, and exclaimed: "It is better than burgundy, cousin."

Whilst he was drinking, Fleur de Lys had mechanically taken up the book he had been reading. It was one of M. Théophile Gautier's popular productions. On seeing the title she laid it down again and turned a silent but eloquent glance of surprise and sorrow at him: "Mon cousin," she said at length, "I did not think you could have the heart to read such things as this now."

He did not seem to understand, and held the handkerchief he had been carrying to his lips midway in the air, astonished: "Why, it's a volume of Gautier's poems, cousin."

"Gautier's poems, whilst the Prussians are flaunting their standard in our town of O——, whilst they are on their way to take up their quarters in this very house!" she rejoined. "I can see, cousin, that the modern doctrines of internationalism must have struck very deep if a man of your birth feels so lightly for his country's ruin."

He turned red and answered a little abashed: "Don't be hard on me, cousin. Time hangs so heavy on my hands when you are not here, that I must needs find a way of killing it. Besides, I have not read much: see here is the book-marker in the third page. I always think of something else whilst I am reading now."

"And there is only one thing of which you should think," she replied, coldly: "the preparing yourself for the day when we shall avenge those outrages that have been put upon us. Who is to set the example of regenerating our country if not our class? If you refused a colonelcy on the field because you said you were not fit for it, and if you thought so you acted honourably. But why do you not fit yourself? If I were a man I would not rest until I had learned military tactics, and the language of our enemies, so as to be ready for the day when we shall re-invade *their* country."

There was a pause. The young soldier looked dejectedly at his bandaged arm, and stroked his forehead thoughtfully with his free hand.

"I am afraid I belong to a poor generation, cousin," he said, in a low voice. "But you must guide me. I can do what I am told to do, and I will obey you blindly. This is the last time I shall open a novel until I have learned German and the drill-book."

"If every gentleman in France did the same, you would be revenged in less than five years," she exclaimed, with vehemence.

"Perhaps every gentleman in France would, if he had you to command him, cousin," was his smiling answer; and as Fleur de Lys's hand still rested on the table, he raised it to his lips and kissed it.

"Yes, but you will not have discharged all your duty, cousin," she continued, gently disengaging herself, "even when you have repaid our enemies, blow for blow, all they have done to us. A gentleman should devote himself to exterminating those loathsome and disloyal theories that have brought us so low. What they call universal suffrage is an impiety. It is handing over a great nation, with traditions and a name, to the custody of all who are ignorant, debased, and corrupt. The people are like children. They should be ruled and protected against themselves by the classes who have education and religion."

This time the marquis's face assumed a rather rueful expression. "I make no doubt of our soon turning the tables upon the Prussians," he remarked; but to wage a war against universal suffrage is—is——"

"Is what?" she asked, proudly.

But he was spared the unpleasantness of explaining what he meant; for at that moment there was a knock at the door, and a servant entered. It was the same footman who had driven into O—— with the carriage in the morning; one of those old French servants dressed in impossible liveries that never fit them, and with a grumbling, patronizingly familiar tone, that always makes one doubt whether they are not going to sit down by your side after handing the dishes round. On the strength of his having been an incalculable number of years in the family, this footman felt himself privileged to act chorus, as it were, to all the conversations carried on within his hearing. Indeed, before the war, he had generally regarded his master, of Caleb Balderstone, whose virtues would prove to be shining gold on the day of trial. But when the day of trial came, in the shape of the Duke's proposal to entrench himself in his castle, and defend it to the last drop of his own and his servants' blood, Jean-Baptiste Barberouche had revealed unsuspectably that, if he liked the Duke, there was somebody he loved still better, and that was Jean-Baptiste Barberouche. Nevertheless, he was not aware that his candid display of egotism had in any way disappointed anybody, or cooled in the smallest degree his employer's faith in his perfections; so that it was in much his usual tone of having pondered the orders and been commissioned with, and being unable to vouchsafe them his approval, that, addressing his young mistress, he said:—"Mademoiselle, M. le Duc has sent me to say that he begs you to come downstairs and assist him in receiving those Prussians. To receive those people in state, can you understand that?" he continued, turning to me and said to M. le Duc, "Rather than face a Prussian, Monseigneur, I would shut myself up in the kitchen, and live there six weeks. But Monseigneur purposes to hand over all his keys to them, and to beg their permission to live in retirement during their presence. Beg their permission, forsooth! just as if they were masters, and we, the servants of the castle, were nobodies! Said I to Monsieur le Duc, 'Truly things have come to a pretty pass, Monseigneur, when I, an old servant, receive such orders as that!' But Monseigneur told me to mind my own business; and he begs, Mademoiselle, that you will not delay, as a detachment of officers were already pulling up the avenue. Yes, and I saw them myself through a window coming up—a jolter-headed lot, with veritable cannibal faces: scoundrels that'll be getting drunk off our wines, and sprawling with their muddy boots on our best beds. Ah, the scamps, the cutthroats, the——"

"I think that is enough," cried Mdlle. de Bressac, stopping him with an authoritative wave of the hand, and turning on him a glance of cool contempt. "You will have earned the right to insult those soldiers, Jean-Baptiste, when you have had the spirit to defy them. Meanwhile, you will have to learn this lesson, that those who have not the heart to fight, must have the courage to slave. During all the time that the Prussian officers remain in this house, you will wait upon them every day, and do it respectfully. If you prefer shutting yourself up in a kitchen, you are free to follow your choice, but you will select some other kitchen than that of Bressac."

A lashing with a whip could not have more completely disconcerted and cowed the unfortunate Jean-Baptiste. He opened his lips to speak; but meeting the eyes of his mistress fixed on him implacably, as if awaiting an answer, he judged it prudent to say nothing. It was only when Mdlle. de Bressac had swept out of the room, after bending her head slightly towards her cousin, that he summed up his impressions by lifting his hands ceiling-wards and exclaiming, "Bandits de Prussiens! It's they who are the cause of all this. If our politicians' army had only fought like men! But soldiers are hares, now-a-days. In my time it was very different." And forgetting the wounded Marquis de Criquetot, who had enjoyed the benefit of this remark, and was smiling at it, he repeated, "Ay, ay, very different!" and shuffled, mumbling, downstairs.

Half-an-hour later the entrance-hall of Bressac was the scene of a gathering such as the old walls of the castle, and the pictures of mailed knights that hung upon them, must have witnessed with a stupefaction unparalleled in the course of their inanimate existence. The Duke de Bressac, attired in black, and with his daughter by his side, was standing at a table on which lay a few large keys. Behind him, in a half circle, were ranged his household; and facing this group thronged a showy cluster of Prussian officers, whose steel spurs and heavy scabbards clanked on the marble of the tesselated flooring. There had been a little uneasiness on the faces of these officers as they neared the castle. They were not sure what kind of reception would be given them; and, though quite able and ready to overawe rustic insolence, or say other form of active or passive antagonism, they naturally preferred that their relations with such a man as the Duke de Bressac should be as exempt from disagreeable incidents as was possible. And in this they were not disappointed. The Duke bowed to them with courtesy, and was answered by that peculiarly formal yet not ungraceful salute which is in usage in the Prussian army. Then, speaking to them in their own tongue and with a voice that quavered but little, all things considered, he said,—

"Gentlemen, the hazards of war have brought you as masters into a house where, under other circumstances, I should have been glad to receive you as guests. I shall not importune you much with my presence whilst you are here, for my daughter and I will beg your permission to keep to our own apartments; but the rest of the house will be yours. My steward has orders to take your pleasure, and will deliver you these keys. This particular key (and he drew one from his pocket) is that of a gallery of pictures. You will allow me, General, to remit it to you in person." And, stepping forward, he tendered it to the chief officer present, who turned it over once or twice in his hands, reddened—but eventually pocketed it.

A pin might have been heard to drop whilst the scene was being enacted. Then the Duke gave his arm to his daughter and made for the door, the officers parting in two rows to the right and left of them, and raising their hands to their helmets. But just as the party were on the threshold an officer darted out of the throng, picked up a glove which had been left on the table, and hurrying after Mdlle. de Bressac, said in French, "You have forgotten your glove, Mademoiselle."

She lowered her head to thank him, and recognized the same officer whom she had seen that morning. He also wore the same expression on his face which had displeased her then. But somehow it did not displease her now, for, stopping to take the glove from his hand, she noticed that that hand shook, and that there were tears in his eyes.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per Annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight ..... 243 Francs.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

HOTELS.

FITZGERALD HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accomodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL,
(LATE JERUSALEM HOTEL)
ESPLANADE,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW AND FORBES STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE above HOTEL has extensive accommodation for both RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS. It is pleasantly situated, being within a circle containing the principle Government and other Offices, and facing the sea. Its BED, BATH, and SITTING ROOMS are replete with every modern requisite, and are airy and commodious.

The Establishment being entirely European, every attention and comfort is secured to Travellers, Residents, and Visitors.

R. BROWN, Proprietor.

N.B.—There are public BILLIARD and LUNCHEON SALOONS attached to the Hotel.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to them during former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH OF OCTOBER.

THE CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accomodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

SUB-GOVERNOR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

Secretary—John P. Laurence, Esq.
Under-Writer—John Anthony Rucker, Esq.
Actuary—Arthur H. Bailey, Esq.
Manager of the Fire Department—Thos. B. Bateman, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the Share of the Policyholders may be appropriated either in increase of the sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO ASSURE Rs 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of 1 year & 7 years respectively. One year.	For the terms of 1 year & 7 years respectively. Seven years
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 6 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectus can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

WANTED.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for a RETAIL WAREHOUSE.—Apply to R. S., Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER